The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EXTRA.

Friday Evening, February 20, 1801.

No.

Mills for Sale,

TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grift Mill and Saw Mill, situated on Streets run, on the south side of the Monongahala river and six miles above Pittsburgh—The Grift Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the midst of an excellent wheat country commands a very extensive custom. In dry seasons the stream of water is more constant than any other in the western country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being distant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling House, and Out Houses and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reasonable credit given by

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1801.

Allegheny County to wit:

In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, of the Term of December, in the year of our Lord MDCCC in the borough of Pittsburgh.

UPON the petition of Joseph Edgar, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors made, the Court do appoint the first day of the next Term (the fourth Monday of March next) in the said borough for the hearing of the Petitioner and his Creditors, and do direct, that publication hereof be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Mifflinburgh paper for three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing, that all concerned may have due notice hereof.

T. BATES, Proth'y.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Water Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sales, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

BOSTON, January 26.

A letter from a member of Congress has the following tribute to the industry and talent of Mr. Wolcott, the late Secretary of the Treasury:

"The amount of the augmentation of our revenue in the last year, on which this country is felicitated by the President in his speech, I understand is about TWO MILLIONS and A HALF; in which sum, recollect the DIRECT TAX is not included. Surely this cannot but be a circumstance of high gratification to every friend of our country." And yet, against this officer, in common with every one who has administered the General Government, the most unqualified charges of abandoned and infamous peculation and robbery, have been made in the Aurora, and copied in all the Arguses and Chronicles of the country—and the authors of these charges still remain unpunished.

NEW-LONDON, January [illegible].

The demos, who have invested their whole interest in Virginia Fine, are quite chop fallen at the prospect of receiving returns in Burr middlings. It was a bad speculation at best. Every thing from Virginia favours so strong of French garlic, as to be worth little or nothing in the northern market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

The French prize schooner, sent in on Saturday last, by the United States schooner Experiment, has been one of the most successful privateers against the American commerce out of the West Indies—She had captured in a voyage of a few months, about 50 American merchantmen, and is so fleet a vessel that no vessel was ever able to overtake her, previous to her falling in with the Experiment. She threw all her guns and caboose overboard, which instead of expediting her through her to much out of trim, that the Experiment easily overtook her.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas dated 7th January, 1801.

"An advice boat arrived at Basseterre from Rochefort in thirty days passage. She brought the treaty concluded with America, which was immediately proclaimed at Basseterre. The planters of Guadaloupe are all recalled to their homes. Mr. Leicester, very well known in the West Indies, and on whom great encomiums are bestowed, is nominated perfect for Guadaloupe. He was commissary ordonnateur at Grenada, under the old government.

"Another vessel in twenty four days from Bordeaux arrived on the 23d December, with seventy passengers, all Guadaloupe planters. The hope of a general peace was confirmed & founded on the strongest probabilities.

"The gentleman who writes from St. Thomas to Mr. De La Sabniere, distinguished by his probity? the same who last year was the first to announce to us the favourable change wrought by Bonaparte"

VALUABLE LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to the Editors of the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, dated February 1, 1801.

"The fires which have happened here, I believe not to have been the effect of design. Carelessness in the persons having charge of the offices, or perhaps, what is more likely, the bad construction of the buildings, may have been the only cause. The House of Representatives occupy the room in the Capitol, which was originally intended for a library: in one end of it there are two niches, in which open stoves have been placed: That part of the wall which is immediately behind these stoves is frequently so hot as to burn the hand upon touching it. This was discovered a few days ago, by some person who happened to move a paper case placed in that spot. The door keeper of Congress sent for the architect of the building, and shewed it to him, who gave it as his opinion that it was dangerous, and that it ought to be altered, which has since been done. In my opinion, if this discovery had not been made, the Capitol would also have been burnt. The architects employed in the public buildings have been in the habit of placing what are called WOODEN BRICKS in the walls, for the purpose of nailing the wood work of the rooms to them. These WOODEN BRICKS are generally of pine, and it is easily to conceive that when placed back of a chimney the heat of the fire is easily communicated to them, and thence to the wood work to which they are joined. All who have seen the alteration which has been made in the Capitol are of opinion that it was from the above circumstances in the construction of the chimnies that the fires in the offices were occasioned. An honest man will not be disposed to impute a crime of this kind to any individual. Bad men are always the most ready to accuse, because they generally estimate the actions of other men by their own corrupt dispositions.—If any one would ask what cause have Federalists to burn the papers of government, no reasonable answer could be given. The same will also apply to the other party. The Federalists, however, certainly have a greater interest in preserving these papers than the Jacobins—Almost the whole of the stock of the United States is held by the Federalists. The destruction of the public documents would, therefore, be a much greater loss to them than to their opponents.

"The letter which was published in the AURORA, stating "that Congress will pass over this business with their USUAL APATHY," seems to be for what in the style of Dr. L——b. It would perhaps have been a fortunate circumstance in Third District, for him, if the Treasury had been BURNT, as then there might have been no CERTIFICATES for to have burnt his fingers with. But the is, that Congress are not about to pass the ness over with so much "apathy" as the D thinks. So much has been said in the AURO and in LYON's paper [the CABINET] on the ject, that the impression must remain on minds particularly of persons who read no papers, that the departments have been tionally set on fire. To do away impressi this kind, it is contemplated by the federa move for the appointment of a committee quire into the business. The result, I do doubt, will be disgraceful to the persons have circulated the report. Good God! to a situation has the licentiousness of the brought the government of the United St Is it possible that our government should ex any length of time when it has become nec for the Legislature of the Union to intend its deliberations for the p of enquiring into and refuting calumnies disgraceful a nature against the officers of vernment? When a private citizen is a by the breath of slander the laws of his co are ever ready to afford him redress. so with the officers of government. If charges are made against them, they are in some precluded from this mode of obtaining satisfaction: or, if they do resort to it a cry of "arbitrary execution" is instantly raised, and gen produces the intended effect. It is villainous is cowardly, to make those insinuations a men who are in a manner precluded by their cers from obtaining redress. In one two instances they might procure decisions consistant with justice—But in the mean time, slander is every where. It pervades the country from one end to the other—it is spread over thousand places where its refutation can never come.—In no country in the world does the truth of this line of Cato apply with more force than in ours.

"The POST OF HONOR is a private station.

"An incorrect opinion has gone abroad respecting the Treaty. It is generally believed from the decision which has taken place in the Senate, that it is totally rejected. This is not the fact. It is not improbable that the Senate may yet consent to its ratification, under certain modifications. The Senate assigned to-morrow for renewing their deliberations on it.

"With respect to the ballot which is about to take place in the House of Representatives—There are eight states certain for Jefferson. Maryland being equally divided, it is in the power of either of the Federal members, Dennis, Craik, Baer, or J. C. Thomas, to decide the question in his favour. Baer has declared for Burr, and I believe there is no doubt of Dennis: Craik and Thomas have neither of them given any assurance on either side. But let the ballot act as it will, it is impossible for Burr to be elected by nine states, the number required, as Vermont is divided between Lyon and Morris."

To the Member of Congress to whom we are indebted for the preceding communication, we return our warmest thanks. We solicit a frequent correspondence with a gentleman whose strength of observation, correct principles, and active patriotism are at once an honor and a blessing to his country.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 20, 1801.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Esquire, Governor of the North Western Territory.

A correspondent at Beaver Town, on the Ohio, informs us, that, a few evenings ago a man called for supper at that place, in the course of which he drank 44 cups of tea, eat a large loaf of bread, two pounds of butter, and about four pounds of beef steak.

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